

The Semi-Weekly Louisianaian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

VOLUME 1.

NEW ORLEANS LOUISIANA, THURSDAY, JUNE 1 1871.

NUMBER 47.

THE LOUISIANIAN, OWNED, EDITED AND MANAGED BY COLORED MEN, IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AND SUNDAY MORNING AT 114 CARONDELET STREET NEW ORLEANS LA.

PROPRIETORS.
HON. P. B. S. PINCHBACK, NEW ORLEANS,
C. C. ANTOINE, CADDY,
GEO. Y. KELSO, RAPIDES.

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Manager.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
ONE YEAR.....\$5.00
SIX MONTHS.....3.00
THREE MONTHS.....1.50
SINGLE COPY.....5.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE LOUISIANIAN.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel, and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a *desideratum* in these respects.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "Republican at all times and under all circumstances." We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindred and forbearance, where in dignity and resentment reign, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevail. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her immeasurable resources and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

As a general, mainly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

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POETRY.

YES, OR NO?

BY LOUISE S. UPHAM.

I.

Ah! come now, sweet Lottie, my darling,
And walk 'neath the forest-trees' shade,
The sunlight is warm in the meadows,
Come hie to the evergreen glade;
In the dim, cool retreat of the shade
The hollow and gnarly oaks cast,
I will tell you the secret, my darling,
The fairies told me as I passed;
I will whisper it low in your ear;
Will you go with me there? Lottie dear?

Ab, say, will you go?

Yes, or no?

II.

They told me, sweet Lottie, any darling,
How drear was a bachelor's home;
That a gentle and pure, loving maiden
Could win my heart never to roam;
They said that a life without love, too,
Was but a half life at the best,
But that two wedded souls could be happy;
Say, Lottie, could we stand the test?
Ab! how would it be, Lottie, dear?
Would love ever glow?

Yes, or no?

III.

They said that a heart-stone was cozy,
With two easy-chairs, side by side;
That a song or a story was sweeter,
If shared with a dear bonnie bride;
That the viands at dinner were richer—
That rolls and plain muffins and tea
Would excel famed ambrosia and nectar,
If two graced the board 'twas a vis.
Is the picture rose-tinted, you fear?
Would not love make it true, Lottie, dear?
Can I hope 'twill be so?

Yes, or no?

IV.

We shall live in a love-lighted cottage,
If your heart be as tender and true
As the love that in my heart is throbbing,
My own precious Lottie, for you?
Ab! the answer I read in the blushes
That mantle your beautiful cheek;
But your voice will make music, the
sweetest,

Only one word you will speak!
Just whisper it low in my ear;
Lottie, say, will you marry me, dear?
My heart is aglow!

"Yes," not No!

CHOICE SELECTIONS.

THE ROMANCE OF REALITY.

Stories are, as a general thing, substantially historical narrations. The names of places may be changed, and the names of the characters may be changed, but the facts are often gathered from recollection or reading, more than from the imagination.

And, indeed, what imagination can conjure up facts so strange as those that are actually occurring around us?

Here, the other day, the papers announced the suicide of a young physician—only twenty-two years old, we think—at Peekskill. Suicides are always strange, and always horrible; strange, because it would seem as if people die soon enough, any how, without killing themselves; and horrible, because it shocks us so to see a fellow-being tear himself away from his friends prematurely, and take the dread leap in the dark unbidden. But the suicide at Peekskill was particularly strange, because the young man had so much to live for—loving parents and attached associates. His business, it was conjectured, might have troubled him. But it was answered that his pecuniary means were sufficient. What, then, could it be?

After a while it leaked out that he had been in love, and unhappy in that love. He had been engaged it was stated, and the engagement had been broken off. Disappointed love! Oh, fruitful source of human woe!

But the still more remarkable circumstance was, that this was not the first suicide that had been committed for the same young lady. Another man—an esteemed and estimable citizen of Newburgh—was the previous victim. He went to Philadelphia, some time last year, and killed himself there. We remember very well reading the detailed accounts of it in the daily papers at the time.

Two men dead, by their own hands, for one woman! Does not that sound strange, in this enlightened day? But human hearts are human hearts still; and while, as in days of old, they may still be strengthened and purified by love, so, too, may they still be maddened and broken by the same devouring passion, as it was in the beginning.

Romance! What romance is there equal to the romance of real life?

SHAVING NOTES.

[BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.]

New York, May 4th 1871.

I have profited many times by reading your answers in the *Ledger*, to correspondents, on various subjects, and I venture to ask you to give me, through the same medium, your views upon a subject concerning which I have not been able to reach a satisfactory conclusion. 1st. Is it right to shave notes? 2d. If not, why not? 3d. Is it right to buy a neighbor's farm for two thirds its real value, knowing that he must sell for the purpose of raising money? 4th. If so, wherein consists the difference between this last and shaving notes? I know many worthy people who say I may do the former, but that I may not do the latter. I am unable to discover the difference. G. O. T.

1 There is no more sin in buying a note than in buying a load of wood, a heifer, or a two year old goat. When a note is made, it becomes an article of merchandise. The merchantable element is that of time and responsibility of the drawer. If a note has four months to run, and one sells it for less than its face, the difference is simply the interest which the seller is willing to pay for the use of the money until the note is due. Negotiable notes are subject to precisely the same terms of bargain and sale that other property in the market is. The evil of shaving notes does not lie, therefore, in any intrinsic sin in the transaction itself, and must be looked for in some other direction.

2 Men that make a business of shaving notes are brought into circumstances whence, almost inevitably, they will become both very hard-hearted and very avaricious.

In general, notes that are shaved are in the hands of needy sellers. They submit to a great loss because their necces i y leaves them no i lternative. It is that or ruin. When the note shaver perceives this, he is tempted to press his advantage, based upon his neighbor's misfortune, to the extre e point. His avarice grows. He becomes less and less affected by another's troubles. He nourishes his own greed and strengthened by it, that I feel sensitive about having anything said that will keep away those whom I want to see there. Surely, then, even if who read this differ from me, my motives being such, they will hardly condemn me. FANNY FERN.

The death of two bishops of the Methodist Church, and the impaired health of three others, will make it necessary for the General Conference which meets in Brooklyn, in May, 1872, to elect five or six new bishops for a limited term. There has been something almost miraculous in the success of the Methodist Church, and the impaired health of three others, will make it necessary for the General Conference which meets in Brooklyn, in May, 1872, to elect five or six new bishops for a limited term. There has been something almost

miraculous in the success of the Methodist Church in getting good men for its episcopacy. One man of doubtful character, of despotic temper, or of intriguing disposition, vested with the immense power of the episcopacy, would make a great deal of trouble. And, sooner or later, such a bishop will come along.

It is this feeling which gives force to the demand that a bishop shall be elected for four years. But an election of importance in an ecclesiastical body is such an evil that the General Conference will doubtless prefer to retain the system as it is. The bishop's function in the Methodist Church is eminently judicial. We should like to see the demand that a bishop shall be elected for four years. But an election of importance in an ecclesiastical body is such an evil that the General Conference will doubtless prefer to retain the system as it is.

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3 As to the matter of buying a farm below its market value we have this to say:

1. That no man who aims to live

by a Christian standard, should desire to obtain anything whatever without paying for it a fair equivalent of some kind.

2. If farms forced to sale under

their real value were as thick as

notes in market, and men should

make a daily business of buying

them at discount ruinous to the seller,

the evil of buying real estate on

such principles would be great as

that of noteshaving.

4. To obtain, acquire and receive,

by contract, purchase, grant, gift,

devise or bequest, and to have and

to hold real and personal estate,

and all such lands, tenements and

hereditaments as shall contribute to

the accomplishment of the objects and purposes of the company.

5. To secure the accomplishment of the objects and purposes of the company.

6. To accept and exercise all such

powers, privileges and franchises as

may hereafter be granted to or con-

ferred upon the said company by

the government of the United States,

or of any of the States interested in

HOME CIRCLE.

A WHISPER TO CLERGYMEN.

New York, May 4th 1871.

How I wish clergymen would not try to frighten people into heaven! I can never believe, for one, that any good can come of it. What is that love or obedience worth which is enforced by terror? Ask yourselves you who are parents. Is it not terror itself, the parent of subterfuge and silent rebellion? When I hear these things, as I sometimes do, I long to whisper in that clergymen's ear, "Oh, speak to them of God's infinite pity and love! melt that indifferent or careless hearer by the untiring patience with which He forgives and bears, while the recipient forgets, and sins on." If a true and glowing statement of all this, lovingly spoken, cannot move him, be sure that words of terror and denunciation will fall to the ground. In fact, I believe that not only do they make no impression on the class for whom they are intended, but often do infinite harm to the conscience of some over-sensitive person, who, shivering at a distance, needs to be led forward to bask in the warm sunshine of "Our Father's" love.

How often have I seen young persons who could be ill, but never driven, into the right way, therefore, in any intrinsic sin in the transaction itself, and must be looked for in some other direction.

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HOW IT IS DONE.

How fortunate that every parent

believes his own children to be the

most perfect and beautiful and

wonderful children ever born!

What a wise provision that is for

the cross and the sulky, and those

who are in every way disagreeable!

Who else would look on them with

favor, or have patience to take them

through their mumps and their

measles, their hiccups and their long

clothes? "I used to act just like

that child," explains papa, and

mamma, as the little rebel lies

kicking on the floor, and to them-

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OFFICE 114 CARONDELET STREET,
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OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872.

U. S. GRANT.

THURSDAY JUNE 1 1871.

PARTY FIDELITY.

When the spirit of fault-finding takes possession of any of us, in regard to party management, it may be well to record the anecdote told of some divine who, when asked what he supposed would be the greatest wonder to him in heaven, readily replied: "To find myself there." The fact is, we have the right of criticism and we don't know what to do with it. Instead of turning it against our common enemies whose audacity, in attempting to dictate the policy of a nation they tried to destroy, we furnish scope for the use of philippines against ourselves bitterer than those of Demosthenes. We are helping to create dangers inside of our party which in the nature of things must be more fatal to its success than all the dangers outside could be. Dissension is far more ruinous than opposition.

Now let each man ask himself if he intends this? Does he, by animadversions upon the men who have been chosen to lead even with his own consent, mean to work injury to the principles of the party with which he is allied? Every man will say no, to this. And yet whenever we stop to pick out the faults of our party leaders instead of uniting all our powers in assault upon the weak places of our opponent, we are losing strength for ourselves, and giving the enemy advantage.

We must say for ourselves we are not prepared for the motto: "Our party right or wrong." But we do object to finding more wrong, whether it be personal or organic, in our own party than we can find in the party we are fighting. Confident built on such data as this may well be called self-confidence, and men who shape their policy or plan their campaign upon such a model not only invite inevitable defeat—they hunt for it. If the ghosts of fathers, sons and brothers do not rise to warn the northern people that by aiding the success of democracy, they are organizing another and a bloodier rebellion, the living negroes in the south with the scars of inhuman bondage upon every limb will be their substitutes, and with the balance of power in their hands, they will make themselves heard even by those who refuse to listen to voices from the dead.

The democratic party has also founded great hopes of success upon division in the ranks of its great rival. It is calculated that some of the southern Governors will sacrifice the negro to the necessity of consolidating the white men into a party possessed of more wealth, intelligence and enterprise than the present republican party. The short-sightedness of the estimate is only equalled by its shallowness. A man is politically blind who cannot understand that any so-called republican who could be seduced by the democracy to betray his own party, would not be trusted by those who had bought him, and that therefore his very bargain would drive him from power, while the democracy would take up the very colored people he had betrayed and employ their votes to keep over carpet-bagger and native white republican out of office. The negroes finding themselves betrayed by such governors, and having places offered them by the democracy would naturally and justly ally themselves with those who appeared to be the most just in their political dealings.

But the simple fact is, that such men as have the power in the republican party to betray it, have too much penetration to try it. So that the last resort of the democracy is reached in its protest against high tariffs and burdensome taxation. This state of things say they, have been brought about by "thieves and fools," and this is so the thieves who stole our navy, and surreptitiously depleted our armies and arsenals, who robbed the treasury and filched United States property in every southern city; and the fools who with only ten million, four of them being slaves, butted against the brick wall of the republic and

The New Orleans *Standard* of yesterday says—"with this issue the *Standard* bows its exit from the stage of journalism. In its stead the *Citizen's Guard* will be issued. The first number will appear Wednesday June 7.

Yesterday's *Commercial Bulletin* contains the following announcement in connection with the above. "The New Orleans *Standard* has been purchased by Senator Jas. H. Ingraham, who will continue to conduct it as an anti-Wormoth organ."

DEMOCRACY MISLED.

The democracy throughout the country are waxing confident of success in the next presidential campaign. There are three sources from which it draws the solace of an expected republican defeat. The natural reactionary policy of the Democracy itself is the first. Deeply versed in the arts of political management, on one side, and utterly unscrupulous in dealing with an opponent on the other, the democratic party has kept up an appearance of vitality, which is both delusive and transitory.

From time immemorial the democrats of the nation have drawn their inspirations from the South. In those days when there were giants in the party, they had the sagacity and influence, by an admixture of dissimulation and bravado, to mislead the Southerners and to coerce the northern members of the party. But when at last, in the days of the "little giants," one wing of the party resisted bullying, and the other detected the hypocrisy of its leaders, the native tendency to reaction in the party, split it into three factions, each of which was implacable in its hate of the other, while all were confident of democratic success. They were mistaken: and political demoralization was soon followed by open rebellion against the authority of the nation.

Now it seems to us that the action of the democracy in the new era is but a poor copy of its conduct in the old. Again the national party turns its ear in a southern direction for the key-note of the next campaign. The sin of party mutiny made by southern secessionists, the folly of a causeless rebellion by the rebels, the powerless and therefore ridiculous opposition to reconstruction legislation, State and National, seem all to be lost sight of in the eagerness for office, or in the absence of a policy, save such as may be dictated by political maniacs, who think they can reenslave a people who have once tasted the sweets of freedom, or who in pretending to believe they can lift an insuperable barrier between themselves and those without whose votes it is impossible for the party ever to come into power again.

Confidence built on such data as this may well be called self-confidence, and men who shape their policy or plan their campaign upon such a model not only invite inevitable defeat—they hunt for it. If the ghosts of fathers, sons and brothers do not rise to warn the northern people that by aiding the success of democracy, they are organizing another and a bloodier rebellion, the living negroes in the south with the scars of inhuman bondage upon every limb will be their substitutes, and with the balance of power in their hands, they will make themselves heard even by those who refuse to listen to voices from the dead.

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trampled upon the religious sentiments of a race which sprung from puritan blood—there did it—these are the orators of high tariffs and heavy taxation, and the only wonder is that national clemency left them here to be taxed.

THE ADVANTAGES OF A BANK.

Last week there walked into the Freedmen's Saving Bank a colored gentleman who deposited a considerable amount of money. The money was in greenbacks, and had lost that peculiar smell which bears testimony to its constant handling. The Cashier of the bank noticed this fact at once, and the fact came out that the recent murder of Mrs. Zollinger in this city, which was perpetrated to obtain the money it was known they kept in their house had awakened fears that those who keep their money in the house not only run the risk of losing it but they invite assaults upon their lives. Some people doubt the safety of banks because in the olden time banks used to break with a wonderful regularity and convenience to the rich controllers who simply took this method of cheating poor depositors. But in the case of the Freedmen's Saving Bank there is no possibility of loss, for the reason that the government of the United States is responsible for every dollar deposited. When therefore, one moment's reflection is given to the subject it will be seen that to keep money in the house, when once the habit of saving has been formed, is to run the risk of its being lost by fire, in case of the burning of the house, and to solicit the visits of the burglars, who to carry out their purposes of theft will even commit murder. Only last week \$900 was lost by a fire in Gretna and the murderer to which we have referred when added show the dangers of keeping money in the house when a safe bank is accessible.

We earnestly call the attention of our people to these facts, not only because of the habit of saving which depositing in a bank begets, but because of the safety of the money deposited, and the lives which may be spared by it. As a proof that our people are giving more attention to these matters, we may mention that the New Orleans branch of the Freedmen's Saving Bank, under the management of its able cashier, Mr. Sturtevant has had its deposits increased over \$52,000 since January last.

CROAKERS.

May we not ask our respectable friends who are constantly moaning over the corruption of politics, what is the trouble; and is there no remedy? Your head shaking, and oh! and ah! fill us with apprehension. We are constantly hearing that unscrupulous men occupy positions of trust; and that an illiterate mob are permitted to vote, that the polls instead of being a place where a man goes and fearlessly deposits a vote, according to his convictions, are simply trading booths, where a man, who wants a place, goes and buys up votes enough to secure it.

It is easy to sigh over the corruption of politics, but it seems to us that the remedy is close at hand. In the nature of things parties will be organized to carry certain measures, but there must be some principles involved looking to the nation's weal, there must be some foundation on which patriotism may build with confidence, else how could parties exist. Bad men may prevent these principles, and lead the party wrong, but how can that be helped except good men interfere.

What is to be gained by crying that bad men are at the head of politics, and ignorance and vice control at the polls? The remedy does not lie in shirking responsibility, thus fostering ignorance and vice, by leaving the exclusive control of public affairs to unscrupulous men, but in urging forward every measure that will increase intelligence, and correct vice. Let worthy men be where they can become rival candidates for places of trust—take their places actively in the party, whose policy best answers their convictions, and they will soon find that it is quite as easy to elect those who have intelligence and character as their opposite.

Yet we cannot believe that the condition of the country is as bad as the croakers would have us think, because we find them fighting to perpetuate ignorance and vice, by fighting against equal school rights and other reforms. Surely if the

country was in danger from ignorance and vice black men could not afford to build up an aristocracy upon it. And the last prejudice which seems to be left upon which to found an aristocracy, is an aristocracy of the skin, which equal school rights would defeat. Why will not those who are always croaking give some of their attention to men and journals who like the *Times*, contend that colored people are opposed to mixed schools and other measures looking to the elevation of our race? Let us turn a little of our attention upon those who have enslaved and oppressed us, and give a little more encouragement to those who amid the greatest discouragements are fighting our battles.

PLANTERS AND MERCHANTS.

ABOUT TOWN.

DECORATION DAY.—According to annual custom the Republican portion of our community repaired on Tuesday in large numbers to Chalmette, the sacred spot where repose the ashes of those who gave their lives in vindication of the sovereignty of the Union. The steamers *Lucretia* and *D. B. Campbell* were employed in taking the visitors to and from the cemetery, and their decks were well crowded each trip that they made. There was an immense concourse of visitors, the majority of whom spent much of their time in visiting the spots where lie the remains of some "parent, brother or friend," and strewing gently over the mounds flowers taken there for the occasion.

There were on the ground a company of regulars, one of the City Guards and several companies of the second regiment State Militia. There were two or three fine bands of music accompanying these bands of Mars.

A large booth erected for the purpose served to accommodate about fifteen hundred persons who assembled to hear the addresses of the speakers.

Mr. Horace Greeley was the first called to the stand, and he briefly alluded to the occasion of assembling and counselled the oblivion of the bitter past, as a means of uniting all classes of citizens in the future.

The other speakers were Mr. Rose and Mr. Pitkin, both of whom expatiated at length on the terrible slaughter and vast devastation which have marked the capture of Paris, is an awful burden of popular odium and disfavor to bear. It is well that the old gentleman has so brief a span of life, or this weight might crush him. In whatever direction one may look, the future has a gloomy and uncertain aspect for France. There is no conclusion as to the form of the government of the Nation which will not encounter violent opposition and provoke internal strife and probably revolution.

The sun shone out brightly, and made the protection of umbrellas exceedingly grateful. Between two and three o'clock the concourse prepared to leave and the decks of the gaily dressed steamers, and the vehicles in the neighbourhood were sought with eagerness and we bent over steps homewards reflecting on the events and the lessons, of the day.

On Tuesday morning last at 10 o'clock a committee composed of Hons. P. B. S. Pinchback, A. E. Barber, C. C. Antoine, F. C. Antoine, J. Sella Martin Esq., and Wm. G. Brown, called at the St. Charles Hotel on Horace Greeley Esq. Mr. G. entered freely and cordially into conversation and confided his attention principally to enquires into the condition of the freedmen and their prospects of becoming owners of land, advising colonizing, that is a company uniting and buying up a tract of suitable land and settling on it, as the most effectual means of helping themselves. Several of the gentlemen took part in the discussion and showed that there had been no lack of observation of the benefits derivable from such organizations, but that insuperable obstacles to the success of the scheme had hitherto existed. After much varied conversation the party withdrew. At 11 o'clock Mr. Greeley met a large number of gentlemen in the Governor's office to whom he addressed advice similar to that in the earlier part of the day. Every one was impressed with the earnestness of the speaker and gave him full credit for his disinterested counsel.

Horace Greeley left New Orleans on Tuesday evening on the steamer Robert E. Lee for Memphis. We offer our congratulations to friend Fabius McKennan, Esq., on his assumption of the duties of the office of assistant appraiser in the New Orleans Customhouse, to which he was recently appointed by President Grant.

RECEPTION.—On Tuesday evening, the newly married Mrs. and Mr. J. D. S. Tucker held a reception at their residence, at which quite a select gathering of their friends were present. The entertainments were of a fine order and the company enjoyed themselves much and to the gratification of the happy couple.

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RECEPTION.

Will find their money spent more to their satisfaction at

BRAESMAN & ADAM'S CASH HOUSE

THAN

ELSEWHERE.

A Glance through their immense stock

—

Silks, Satins, Real Poplins, Plaids, Serges, Merino Cashmere, Emb. Cloth, Farness, Arab. JACKETS, Shawls, Sackings, Stockings, Cloths, Plaids, Lace, Embroideries, Gloves, Coats, Velvets, Ribbons, Parasols, Fans, Etc., Etc.

WILL CONVINCE.

586.....and.....588

Magazine street, cor. St. Andrew,

—

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PEOPLES COMMERCIAL COLLEGE!

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Located over the Freedmen's Savings Bank,

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The old and young can enter at the Institution any day, no distinction made in regard to race or color. The design of the Institution, is to furnish opportunities to those wishing a rapid, thorough and practical business education, fifty to one hundred per cent saved by students, by taking the rapid commercial course. Parties having ordinary ability, who have entirely neglected their education now have the opportunity to qualify themselves for almost any position in the State, in an incredible short time.

From two to three months is all that requires to complete the commercial course. Terms reduced to suit the times.

For further information call at the College, or address

Prof. A. T. Selever,

Principal

REMOVAL

TO

167 CANAL STREET.....

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GILPIN & VINCENT

Manufacturers and Dealers

IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

TRUNKS, VALISES AND BAGS,

Respectfully give notice that they have removed to the large and centrally located

At the close of the speeches there was a formal visit to the graves in the procession and the decoration took place.

The sun shone out brightly, and made the protection of umbrellas exceedingly grateful. Between two and three o'clock the concourse prepared to leave and the decks of the gaily dressed steamers, and the vehicles in the neighbourhood were sought with eagerness and we bent over steps homewards reflecting on the events and the lessons, of the day.

The public may have to fight the Communists, but even these will probably be pacified and quieted by a wise and just administration, and a fair and honest recognition of equal rights. Without the Republic, the condition of France will be that of Damocles sleeping beneath the sword, suspended by a hair. The whole world will look with bated breath for the next few weeks' development of the spirit and doings of the National Assembly of France.

N. O. Times.

Victor Emmanuel is likely to find that the quarrelling of Papal independence in Rome are unsafe to his own government. Already fugitives from justice are taking refuge in Vatican. Rome is just now excited about an affair of this sort. Padre Sanci, a notable Jesuit preacher, who had flagrantly transgressed the privileges of the pulpit by assailing the family of Victor Emmanuel, and more especially by calumniating Princess Margherita, Italy's future queen, when prosecuted for his libel, crossed the Tiber, and under the broad wing of the spiritual independence, continues to defy the civil sword. The Pope's counselors are too rash to suffer him to dwell quietly in the Holy City under the Italian rule. Collisions of authority are inevitable, and the

THE NEW ORLEANS SEMI-WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

WHAT SHALL MINISTERS PREACH?

There are two classes of extremes in respect to preaching, with neither of which are we able fully to agree. Neither states the whole truth, and neither states even half of it so as properly to represent it. The one class claims that the themes of the pulpit should be almost exclusively spiritual, having reference to the thoughts, affections, and purposes of the heart toward God, and leaving these to work out their proper results in the ethical and mundane relations of the present life. This is deemed to be spiritual preaching, and no other is proper on the lips of the Christian ministry. The other class demands that the pulpit shall be as exclusively devoted to temporal moralities growing out of the present relations of men, leaving dogmas, creeds, theologies, and what they deem spiritual abstractions and impossibilities to books and professional experts. This is practical preaching, and just the kind most wanted in this world.

Both of these classes are right, and both wrong, in some respects; and hence neither presents the whole truth in its rounded, completed, and symmetrical form. Blend the two now together, so that each shall modify the other, and thus produce a compound somewhat different from either by a simple change of proportions; and we then have the whole truth, as appearing in the Word of God, and enforced by a comprehensive reason. The Christian pulpit, when moving in such orbit, is never out of its sphere. Though not preaching at any one time a whole system of theology, or a whole system of morals, and never running hobbies at the expense of general harmony, it aims to give to every man what the Bible calls a portion in due season.

These doctrines and duties which have their center in God, especially as revealed in the Gospel of Christ, are not mere ornamental parts of religion, simply to supply the rhetoric and the sanctions of preaching. Nor are they so obscure and impalpable as to embarrass utterance or perplex thought. They are vital, and with indispensable to the formation of a sound religious character. They constitute really the strongest elements of appeal to human nature. It should always be a primary object with the Christian pulpit to turn men's hearts unto God; and that, too, by presenting the true God in his attributes, relations, moral government, plan of grace, and providence over the world. A pulpit without a distinct and positive theology, which it emulates, would be like a cranium without any brains inside. It would be a mere unvitalized shell. Virtue, even if it were possible, that has no basis in God would not exist for the strongest reason, or be energized by the highest motives. A bad theology in the pulpit, as in the press and everywhere else, is a prodigious evil to humanity. It may not be as formidable in all respects as atheistical morality; yet, as compared with truth and the normal effects thereof, it is a grave calamity to the world.

Equally clear is it that the ethics of time which grow out of the temporal relations of men, whether they be domestic, social, or political, should have the freest scope in the utterances of the Christian teacher. There is nothing in this world, too good to be commended, or too bad to be condemned; and the Christian teacher is just the man of all others to command the good and condemn the bad. There are no select vices, licensed, by usage or sanction of law, which limit his functions of exposure and rebuke. The idea of some that because a subject has political relations it must be carefully ignored by the preacher, whatever may be its moral merits, is an error of thought founded in either sin or ignorant prejudice. Whatever concerns morality in any of its departments is an appropriate theme for Christian utterance, whether in the pulpit or out of it. The only question is one of opportune selection, due proportion, wise adaptation to existing wants, and discreet presentation, so as best to gain the end.

The right and the duty of the pulpit, in things spiritual and things moral, to exercise the largest liberty of discussion ought to be most cheerfully conceded by the few. A gagged ministry is not worth paying for. A timid ministry courts more criticism than it avoids, and incites more opposition than it conciliates. A time-serving ministry is too contemptible to be en-

LAWS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

[CONTINUED FROM 1ST. PAGE.]

ARTICLE NINTH.

At a general meeting convened for that purpose, and of which notice by publication, as in the case of general elections, shall be given for at least twenty days, the stockholders may make any modifications, additions or changes in their articles or dissolve their corporation. On all matters submitted to the vote of the stockholders, they shall be entitled to one vote for each share held by them respectively, and to cast the same in person or by proxy.

ARTICLE TENTH.

Under no consideration shall any stockholder be liable for the debts or losses of the company, beyond the amount due on his subscription.

ARTICLE ELEVENTH.

This corporation shall go into operation as soon as one thousand shares of its capital are subscribed for, and these articles are recorded as required by the laws of the State. It shall have and enjoy succession by its corporate name, for the period of twenty-five years from the date of said recording, and for such longer time as may be allowed by general or special law, unless sooner dissolved as hereinbefore provided.

ARTICLE TWELFTH.

The liquidation of the affairs of the company shall be made by five commissioners, elected by the stockholders at the time designated for the last general election of directors, or if a liquidation should be resolved on previous to said time, then the said commissioners shall be elected at a general meeting specially convened after thirty days' previous notice, in the manner required for regular elections. Said commissioners shall have the same qualifications required by the charter or by-laws for directors; their salary and term of office shall be determined previous to their election, by the general meeting of stockholders, and they shall, by the fact of election, be vested with all the powers necessary to collect and dispose of the assets of the company, and its property, to settle its liabilities, and to distribute the surplus pro rata among its stockholders.

ARTICLE THIRTEENTH.

The names of the stockholders, their residence and the amount of stock taken by each are hereby declared to be for the present such as are subscribed to the act, and each of the incorporators in this act shall have the preferred right at any time the books of subscription shall be opened, to subscribe for a number of shares not in excess of one twenty-seventh part of the number of the shares for which the books of subscription shall be opened.

4. That said corporation shall have all the rights, powers, and prerogatives with respect to the location, construction, maintenance and management of said levees as are now vested by law in the State, parish or municipality; provided, however, that said corporation shall have no power to lay, assess, or impose any tax, fine or penalty whatsoever, nor to compel the owner or occupants of land to construct or keep in repair any levee or parts of the same, or to contribute to the same.

5. That on and after the completion of any and all sections of said levee said company shall maintain the same up to the standard dimensions required by the report of said commission, and in the event of said corporation failing or neglecting to do so it shall be liable in damages to any person or persons injured by reason of said neglect or failure, provided, that said corporation shall in no case be liable where such injury shall be caused by said failure to result from acts of violence of men, the wrongful acts of individuals, the existence of obstacles interposed by the action of courts, or the operation of causes over which said company can have no control, or on account of the floods rising above the standard height determined by said commission.

6. That within thirty days after the receipt of the report of said commission, the Governor of the State shall cause an estimate to be made of the cost of constructing or completing said levee according to the standard required by said report, said estimate to be made at the rate of six per cent per cubic yard of said work, and to transmit said estimate to the Auditor of the State, and said Auditor shall thereupon apportion the sum total of the estimated parishes according to the assessment rolls of the State, and shall annually thereafter for the period of twenty-one years cause to be collected ten per cent of the sum of said estimate; provided, however, that until said estimate is made as provided in this article the Auditor of the State shall levy and collect annually, in lieu of said ten per centum of said estimate, two mills upon the dollar of the assessed value of the taxable property of the State, the said ten per centum of the sum of said estimate or the said tax in lieu thereof shall be collected at the same time, in the same manner and by the same officers as the ordinary taxes of the State are collected. Said ten per centum of the said tax in lieu thereof, when collected, shall be paid over to the Treasurer of the State, and shall be set apart as a special fund to be maintained by said company, and to report the same with maps and profile thereof, and the number of cubic yards to be built in the construction of new levees, and in the strengthening, enlarging and repairing the levees now in existence, to the Secretary of War, the Governor of the State and the president of said company, and to the State Levee Company. And said fund shall be paid on the order of the president of said company, to the treasurer thereof.

7. That the Auditor of the State shall cause to be assessed and collected annually for that period of twenty-one years, from and after the passage of this act, two-tenths of one per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property within the State, to be set apart and known as the "levee repair fund," which shall not be used for any other purpose than as compensation to said Louisiana Levee Company. And said fund shall be paid on the order of the president of said company, to the treasurer thereof.

8. That the Auditor of the State shall cause to be assessed and collected annually for that period of twenty-one years, from and after the passage of this act, two-tenths of one per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property within the State, to be set apart and known as the "levee repair fund," which shall not be used for any other purpose than as provided. Said fund shall be paid over to the treasurer of the State as compensation to said company, for maintaining said levees in good and efficient repair according to the standard as hereinbefore provided; provided, that the neglect, failure or refusal of the government of the United States, or the Governor of this State, to appoint a member of said commission as aforesaid, shall not in any respect invalidate or annul this agreement. And the said commission, and the members of it, are each of them vested with all and every power, authority and right requisite and necessary for the discharge of said duties.

9. That the said Louisiana Levee Company, for and in consideration of the compensation, benefits, rights and powers hereinabove stated, shall take charge of manage, control, construct, maintain, repair and keep in repair all the levees in this State on the Mississippi river, its tributaries and outlets, and such levees in the State of Arkansas as may be necessary to protect any of the lands of this State from overflow by the water of the Mississippi or Arkansas rivers: provided, however, that the court of last resort upon such appeal or writ of error may be taken by said company, from said judgment or decree, as provided by law has expired, and that no suspensive appeal or writ of error operating as a suspension has been taken from said judgment or decree; or that said judgment or decree has been affirmed by the court of last resort upon such appeal or writ of error, and that said final judgment or decree has not been paid, and that said final judgment or decree was for damages sustained by the neglect or failure of the said corporation to erect, or maintain said levees as herein provided, the said Treasurer of the State may satisfy said final judgment or decree, together with interest and cost out of said fund; provided, he shall have notified said company in writing, ten days before such payment, that said payment or decree has been presented to him for payment, and the payment of such interest and cost shall be considered as a payment to said company, to the amount thereof, out of the moneys so set apart as provided for in this article.

10. That should an officer of the State fail, neglect or refuse to do any of the matters or things which he shall be required to do, by the provisions of this act, said corporation may apply any court of competent jurisdiction, for a writ of mandamus, directed to said officer who shall neglect, fail or refuse to perform said matter or thing as aforesaid, commanding him to do and perform the matter or thing, so as aforesaid required of him, and said judge shall therefore issue said mandamus; provided, that said judge may, in his discretion, appoint a special commission with full power to do and perform such matter or thing, and to comply with the requirements of such provision of this act; and the actions and proceeding of said commissioner in the premises shall have the same validity and force as if they had been done and performed by said officer.

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THE NEW ORLEANS SEMI-WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

Three quarrymen in Lancaster county, Penn., having been to the powder house for a keg party filled with powder, stopped at the smith shop for a drill, and set the keg down in the shop, actually moving the water keg used for tempering to make room for it. The smith mistaking the powder keg for the water keg, put the drill, with a tempering heat on it, into the powder when the explosion followed, blowing out the side of the shop, and sending the man who brought the powder under the bellows, burning him in a horrible manner, and also severely injuring the blacksmith and the two other quarrymen.

A fight between a rat and two rattlesnakes—a copperhead and a rattlesnake—took place at McKeensport, Ohio, the other day, which lasted seven hours, and resulted in triumph of the rat. The copperhead was killed, and the rattlesnake would have suffered a like fate had he not been removed. It is alleged that the rat showed considerable generalship in the encounter, and every time he was bitten would retire to the corner of the cage and bite out the pieces from his body.

A lady residing in the outskirts of Baltimore being wakened a few nights ago by some one stumbling in her room, she bravely grappled with the intruder, who was armed with a razor, which he used in a fearful manner on her face and throat, subsequently making good his escape. No clue exists to the identity of the miscreant. The lady escaped fatal injury, though she sustained several frightful wounds.

The daughter of a rich iron merchant in Milwaukee was strangled to death a few evenings ago, while attempting to swallow a piece of orange peel. She had been recently afflicted with diphtheria, which had so weakened the muscles of the throat, that she could neither swallow nor eject the orange peel, and hence her death by strangulation.

An insane woman rushed into a schoolroom in Richmond, Va., a few days ago, and told the affrighted teacher that she had been sent to teach the children gymnastics; and the teacher being afraid to object, she put the children through series of the most extravagant antics, after which she quietly departed.

SINGULAR DEATH.—A young man named George Pelham, living in Westkill, Greene Co., was stung in the ear by a honey bee, on Thursday of last week, and died from the effects of the sting in less than an hour. It is stated that he turned spotted, complained of feeling faint and suffered great pain in his head.

A citizen of Illinois was recently arrested for murdering a companion in Texas several weeks ago, where the two men were then travelling. On his return, he married the sister of his victim, to whom he had been previously engaged, and wore the boots of his bride's murdered brother at the wedding.

The postmaster of Oakhill, Me., was killed the other day, by failing to let go of the mail bag as he past to the agent on a railroad train in rapid motion, whereby he was pitched forward, and struck his head with such violence on the platform that his skull was crushed.

A little girl in Meriden, seeing a drunken man in the street around whom a crowd of boys had gathered for the purpose of tormenting him, boldly went among them, took the man by the hand, and sharply reproving the boys, shamed them into good behavior.

A villainous customer was found concealed in the residence of Judge Brois of Cairo, Ill., under the Judge's bed, a few nights since. The Judge had several times sentenced the rascal to service on the chain gang, and he was evidently seeking revenge.

A MEAN MAN.—A Bostonian lately gave a woman a note for \$5,000 to marry him, and after the marriage he got possession of the note, and took it up, while in this city, on a wedding tour.

On Wednesday evening of last week Thomas Muldoon, of Manchester, fell head first from a third-story window, thirty-five feet, and struck on his head. He was only slightly stunned.

The cost of the cable telegrams of the British Commissioners, while they were negotiating the treaty in Washington, amounted to over two hundred thousand dollars in gold.

An Indiana schoolmaster lifted himself from the seat by the ear, whereupon the boy drew a jack-knife and stabbed the teacher in the side, and that was the end of the difficulty.

FUN AND FANCY.

A FAMILY PICTURE.—At a recent sale of pictures at a public salesroom, two amateurs obstinately disputed the possession of a beautiful picture, by a celebrated painter. Each made bidding against the other. The picture represented an ass. At last one of the gentlemen said, "It is of no use; I will not yield. This picture once belonged to my uncle, and I will give anything for it." "In that case," said his adversary, "I will not go on. You shall have it, as it is a family picture."

A LAWYER attempting to quiz a clergyman asked, "Pray, sir, what do you do, when you happen to make a mistake in the pulpit?" "If I make a large mistake I correct it; if a small one, I let it pass. For instance, the other morning I meant to say the devil is the father of liars, but instead I said he is the father of lawyers, and the difference was so trifling I let it go."

A LECTURER who discoursed on "Mind and Matter" threatened to sue an editor for libel, whose types had accidentally made him call it a lecture on "Wind and Water." The editor hastened to make a correction saying that no doubt the lecturer would succeed in his action, on the ground that the greater the truth the greater the libel.

A GARDENER in Albany recently stated that he had made \$3000 by selling lettuce off of a two-acre lot, whereupon several venturesome Alabamians resolved to go into the lettuce business; but when they learned that the gardener had been fifteen years in making his \$3000, they abandoned the scheme in disgust.

A COUNTRYMAN stopped on Broadway, in front of the Telegraph office, the other day, bent his head in a listening attitude for some time, and then muttered, "That must be a darned big clock store, for such a ticking as is goin' on in there I never heard."

ADJUTANT-GENERAL DAVIDSON reports the presence of a dangerous gang of horse-thieves in Texas, one of whom pretends to be a clergyman, and preaches every Sunday somewhere, while his confederates make off with the horses of his listeners.

A SAILOR, whose sweetheart had a very handsome set of teeth, attempted to kiss her, but she eluded him, and gave him a box on the ear. "Just my luck," said the good-natured sailor: "I'm always getting wrecked on the coral reefs!"

Mr. Hyde, having married a Miss Taller at Honolulu, and the "latted eal," having been killed in their honor, it gave a Sandwich-island editor a chance to say that "it was not the first time cattle had been killed for the Hyde and Taller."

"You must not play in the street with the boys now, my dear; you are seven years old," said an old lady to her little grandchild. "But, grandma," was the innocent reply, "the older I grow the better I like the boys."

People often speak of a "quotation within a quotation" as though it were something unusual; but we should like to know how there could possibly be a quotation within a quotation.

A DOOR-KEEPER in Lawrence, Kansas, has been laughed out of the place, because he allowed some one to pass off a fine-tooth comb on him, one evening, as a ticket.

A woman in a slander suit in Indiana having his character questioned, settled all doubts by producing his honorable discharge from the State prison.

I'll give that girl a piece of my mind," exclaimed a certain young fellow. "I would not," replied his uncle; "you've none to spare."

A WESTERN EDITOR has been granted leave of absence for the summer by his subscribers, on account of ill health.

An Indiana judge lays it down as the law of that State, that "suicide is a State-prison offence."

Iowa is ahead on snake stories for the season, it being alleged that a farmer in that State has a hen's egg with a six-inch snake inside of it, "which no one can account for."

The first threshing-machine ever set up in Illinois is still running, and lately killed a man just as effectually as any of the improved ones could.

Black caterpillars have made their appearance in some portions of Tennessee in such myriads, as, in one instance, to stop a train of cars.

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THE BALANCE WHEEL OF A WALTHAM WATCH

REELS
4 times second,
240 times a minute,
14,400 times an hour,
345,600 times a day,
292,000 times a week,
19,368,000 times a month,
126,144,000 times a year.

MORE IS EXPECTED OF A WATCH
THAN ANY KIND OF
IN MACHINERY.

It must only run all day, butt all night;
not only on weekdays, but on Sundays and
Holidays. It must run hanging up or lying
down—upside down or right side up. It must
keep running when the wearer sits down or
stand up, when he walks or rides. In fact,
it is expected to do its duty at all times, in
every place and in every position.

A Genuine Waltham Watch
will fulfil all these requirements. I would
have once a day, it will faithfully tick for you
a hundred and twenty-six millions times in
a year, without even requiring fresh oil
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A Genuine Waltham Watch
CONTAINS

5 Spring, 9 wheels, 51 Screws, and 98 other
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ALL GENUINE WALTHAM
WATCHES HAVE SEVEN
JEWELS.

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Every part of a Waltham Watch is made
by machinery. The machinery used in
making the movement of a single watch
costs over a hundred thousand dollars,
yet we sell these Watches, in a solid Silver
Hunting Case, for \$18. The same watch
could not be made by hand and finished
as perfectly for TEN TIMES AS MUCH.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

Is interchangeable, like a Springfield rifle
that is, any part of one Watch is exactly
like the same part in another; and if ten
Watches of one grade were taken apart,
and the screws, wheels, springs, &c., were
mixed together, ten watches could be
made by putting these parts together
again, without any reference to their
former combination. This is a

GREAT ADVANTAGE;

For, if any part of a Waltham Watch is
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WILL RUN FAITHFULLY
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CASES.....\$18

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We have prepared an

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST,

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Messrs. Howard & Co.,
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Please send me your Illustrated Price
List of Waltham Watches, as per adver-

tisement in THE LOUISIANIAN.

(Sign name and address in full)

WITHOUT EXPENSE.

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Refund the Money.

We have sent out over five thousand of
these Watches upon these conditions, and
have only been asked to refund the money
in three cases, and not one of these was on
account of dissatisfaction with the
Watch, but because the parties needed
the money more.

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ARE THE SAME AS THOSE OF THE MANUFACTURER.

NO MAN CAN BUY A WATCH FROM US
AND IT WILL COST HIM NO MORE THAN IF
HE LIVED IN NEW YORK. ALL THIS IS
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Plated, or Faux Cases, or Boxes (these
are all other names for Brass or German
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of a solid Gold or Silver Case, and we do
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